

# Linux Commands List PDF 2022

Command	Description
cat [filename]	Display the file's contents to the standard output device (usually your monitor).
cd /directorypath	Change to the directory.
chmod [options] mode filename	Change a file's permissions.
chown [options] filename	Change who owns a file.
clear	Clear a command-line screen/window for a fresh start.
cp [options] source destination	Copy files and directories.
date [options]	Display or set the system date and time.
df [options]	Display used and available disk space.
du [options]	Show how much space each file takes up.
file [options] filename	Determine what type of data is within a file.
find [pathname] [expression]	Search for files matching a provided pattern.
grep [options] pattern [filename]	Search files or output for a particular pattern.
kill [options] pid	Stop a process. If the process refuses to stop, use kill -9 pid.
less [options] [filename]	View the contents of a file one page at a time.
ln [options] source [destination]	Create a shortcut.
locate filename	Search a copy of your filesystem for the specified filename.
lpr [options]	Send a print job.
ls [options]	List directory contents.
man [command]	Display the help information for the specified command.
mkdir [options] directory	Create a new directory.
mv [options] source	Rename or move file(s) or directories.

destination	
passwd [name [password]]	Change the password or allow (for the system administrator) to change any password.
ps [options]	Display a snapshot of the currently running processes.
pwd	Display the pathname for the current directory.
rm [options] directory	Remove (delete) file(s) and/or directories.
rmdir [options] directory	Delete empty directories.
ssh [options] user@machine	Remotely log in to another Linux machine, over the network. Leave an ssh session by typing <b>exit</b> .
su [options] [user [arguments]]	Switch to another user account.
tail [options] [filename]	Display the last <i>n</i> lines of a file (the default is 10).
tar [options] filename	Store and extract files from a tarfile (.tar) or tarball (.tar.gz or .tgz).
top	Displays the resources being used on your system. Press q to exit.
touch filename	Create an empty file with the specified name.
who [options]	Display who is logged on.

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1. **ls** – The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories
2. **pwd** – Print working directory command in Linux
3. **cd** – Linux command to navigate through directories
4. **mkdir** – Command used to create directories in Linux
5. **mv** – Move or rename files in Linux
6. **cp** – Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux
7. **rm** – Delete files or directories
8. **touch** – Create blank/empty files
9. **ln** – Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files
10. **cat** – Display file contents on the terminal

- 11.**clear** – Clear the terminal display
- 12.**echo** – Print any text that follows the command
- 13.**less** – Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal
- 14.**man** – Access manual pages for all Linux commands
- 15.**uname** – Linux command to get basic information about the OS
- 16.**whoami** – Get the active username
- 17.**tar** – Command to extract and compress files in Linux
- 18.**grep** – Search for a string within an output
- 19.**head** – Return the specified number of lines from the top
- 20.**tail** – Return the specified number of lines from the bottom
- 21.**diff** – Find the difference between two files
- 22.**cmp** – Allows you to check if two files are identical
- 23.**comm** – Combines the functionality of diff and cmp
- 24.**sort** – Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting
- 25.**export** – Export environment variables in Linux
- 26.**zip** – Zip files in Linux
- 27.**unzip** – Unzip files in Linux
- 28.**ssh** – Secure Shell command in Linux
- 29.**service** – Linux command to start and stop services
- 30.**ps** – Display active processes
- 31.**kill** and **killall** – Kill active processes by process ID or name
- 32.**df** – Display disk filesystem information
- 33.**mount** – Mount file systems in Linux
- 34.**chmod** – Command to change file permissions
- 35.**chown** – Command for granting ownership of files or folders
- 36.**ifconfig** – Display network interfaces and IP addresses
- 37.**traceroute** – Trace all the network hops to reach the destination
- 38.**wget** – Direct download files from the internet
- 39.**ufw** – Firewall command
- 40.**iptables** – Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with
- 41.**apt**, **pacman**, **yum**, **rpm** – Package managers depending on the distro
- 42.**sudo** – Command to escalate privileges in Linux
- 43.**cal** – View a command-line calendar
- 44.**alias** – Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands
- 45.**dd** – Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks
- 46.**whereis** – Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command
- 47.**whatis** – Find what a command is used for
- 48.**top** – View active processes live with their system usage
- 49.**useradd** and **usermod** – Add new user or change existing users data
- 50.**passwd** – Create or update passwords for existing users